WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The day of our National Independence suggests the topic for innumerable sermons and editorials this morning. Some preachers, lay and clerical, fiercely defiant of Providence, will play over the extravagenza first introduced by the priests of Baal reveral centuries ago; the clear air of this bright morning will be tortured with fierce cries bewailing our national degeneracy, and the still blue sky will be insulted for withholding its tardy bolts of vengeance. But we wish to offer the God of Nations purer worship and a more fitting sacrifice; from the altar of the Union we would have ascend the grateful incense of thankfulness for a history unmatched by any upon clear record, or half hidden in mythic legends. In the catalogue of wonders there is no marvel so rare as that upon which God has written, America. The child of unnatural parents, spurned in its youth, taught to endure burdens too great for its young strength, America bowed its body only long enough for its heart to feel the pressure, when it hurled oppression from it with the force of a giant. Still struggling for a place amongst the nations, tardily received, as an imprudent youth who if not tolerated might do himself an injury, gradually supplanting its self-sufficient patrons, outstripping them all in the race of civilization, and now lifting its head proudly above its com-

As some tall cliff Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm equalled in its rapid strides, perhaps, by only one nation, Russia-what a history!

We love at such times as this to look upon tha superb painting, by Healey, of Franklin pleading with Louis XVIII for a recognition of the nationality of the United States : but if we were gifted as some artists are, we would to-day commence a nobler, worthier, and more instructive picture, for a com panion to that great historical memorial,-it should be James Buchavan guiding peacefully the stronglimbed, manly giant, whose youth was so unpropitious, and across whose countenance, even now occasionally, sectionalists and designing partisans cause a flush of passion. After a period of remarkable excitement, we celebrate this anniversary of American Independence in the midst of a dead calm of the political elements. Seldom, indeed, has it fallen to our lot to greet our readers with such unmingled satisfaction as upon this national birth-day. We congratulate them upon internal quiet, returning prosperity, and the general prevalence of healthfulness, even in our great cities, notwithstanding the unusual heat of the season; upon an increased respect from foreign nations, consequent upon the late manly and vigorous assertion of our national rights in the Gulf of Mexico; upon the unbroken harmony of a wise government, and the gradual dispersion of the foolish heats which lately set the two great portions of the country in apparent antagonism.

Granite hills of New England, repeated by the pioneer's lusty voice in the far West, and echoed in the palmetto groves of the sunny South.

God save the Union! Let it be shouted from th

God save the President! God save the Union!

OUR INTER-CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

We are advised, by every event of our progress as a nation, since the conquest of California and the rapid advancement of the Pacific States, of the overwhelming importance, in a political and material point of view, of our inter-continental territories. It was to have been expected that the great country lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. and stretching to the north, south, and west to the settlements recently sprung into existence on the Pacific coast, would, sooner or later, be inhabited. The acquisition of Texas and New Mexico on this side, and California (and we may say Oregon) on the other-for Oregon, as a political community, is an outbirth of the settlements to the south of it-have undoubtedly opened the whole interior country to the movement of population. It is but a few years since it was the settled policy of the United States government-a policy concurred in by the whole American people-that the territories lying west of the Mississippi should be set apart as the permanent residence of the Indian tribes. It is now seen how utterly impessible it is, even under the operation of federal laws and the covenants of treaties, to set limits to the progress of a superior over an inferior race; for no scouer were the tribes sent to their allotted homes than an overwhelming necessity, which no power of the government could control, demanded the extinction of their new titles and their removal to more distant parts. All the territories west of the Mississippi up to the desert lines of the interior are not only occupied by our own people, but Congress has established, or is about to establish, a government over them.

Kansas, Nebrasks, Minnesots, Utah and New Mexico, to the cast of the mountains, and Washington and Oregon on the west, have been constituted separate governments, one of which has already been admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, and the others are in quick preparation for the same destiny. Applications are also before Congress for the extension of the laws of the United States, and the organization of governments over Dacotah and Arizona. We allude to these facts in support of the theory that the whole interior of the continent is destined at an early day to command its share of our rapidlyincreasing population. It is now little more than ten years since California was acquired and settled. That State has now not only a large population, but is one of the most productive, wealthy, and powerful members of the confederacy, combining within the range of her industry as great a variety of labor,

skill, and profit, as any other in the confederacy. With an extended sea-coast and commodious harcific from which it is able to command a perpetual tribute, she is destined to become one of the first commercial nations of the world. There is, too, in her condition, such a peculiar combination of advan-

national patriotism is California, up to the present time, have been possened by serious reflections upon the benefits which might result to its people from their position as an independent nation. It is well, however, to consider these things in connection with the rapid growth of that country, and the still more rapid advancement of Atlantic population to the westward of the Mississippi. Without desiring to enter into details, or to do more than take a mere glance of the true condition of the whole country, and, especially, to refer to the great laws of popula tion, which are seen to have been sufficient to abrogate nearly all our treaties with the Indian tribes. and to have outstripped all human calculation, we think it due to ourselves as a nation that these consions should be made the subject of deep reflect tion by the American people. They point with irrisistible force to the necessity of so shaping the policy of the country as to effect a consolidation of all its ocial, industrial, and producing interests.

By the rapid extension of population, produand commerce in California the spectacle is in fact exhibited of the apparent existence there of an independent government. This may be of little conse sence unless such a course shall be pursued or this side of the continent, by neglecting proper means to bring the two regions together, as to substitute a real for what is now only an imaginary

The present administration have determined to establish an overland-mail route across the continent. This step is one of great importance, calling for the adoption of measures to protect the line, thus opening the interior to settlement. The chief obstacle, it is well known, to the movement of people to the centre of the continent is to be found in the hos tile attitude of the tribes who are little more than banditti, acting under immunities extended to them in consequence of their barbarous character. We entertain in reference to these tribes no morbid sentimentalism. We would apply to them means of reform; but if those means fail, and their reduction from savage states is found to be impossible, regard ing their extinction as sealed by the laws of mind, we would adopt for the purposes of their govern ment precisely such remedies as may be necessary to secure protection to our own people, and withou any regard to their peculiar welfare. We do not in the administration of our own laws, to our own people exempt 'ignorance from the penalties of crime or even admit it in mitigation of such penalties Drunkenness, which is the normal condition of mos of the Indians on our continent, constitutes no valid excuse for wrong-doing; and we do not see why the same rule thus rigidly applied to our own people should not also be applied to the Indians within our common territories. If it is said we have no statutes providing for their punishment, and no courts and officers to execute them, we answer we have means to bring them to a moral accountability, and means to punish them, equally effective. We suggest to the country, at all events, whether, in view of the increasing importance of our inter-continental affairs and the necessity which exists for consolidating our national territories, a more vigilant federal police over the Indians is not demanded? In our judgmen conomy and the expenditure of means, justice to ourselves, and a wise forecast of our great political interest in the future, call for a revision of the past policy of the government in reference to those high questions.

SENATORS GWIN AND WILSON.

The New York Evening Post has copied a lette o the St. Louis Republican in reference to the late dispute in the United States Senate between Senaors Gwin and Wilson, and has made that letter the subject of editorial comment, with the evident desire to relieve Senator Wilson from the disgraceful mputations to which he has made himself liable, both as a United States senator and as a gentleman. We publish both the letter and the Post's article in nother column. It may be very natural that the Post should seek to defend the republican senator, and should feel sore that so prominent a member of the republican party should have placed himself in so unenviable a position; but we must be excused if we express the opinion that the Post would have acted a much more friendly part towards Mr. Wilson had it "overlooked" the entire affair, and not reopened a discussion which no one can have so much reason to regret as the senator from Massa-

The Post insinuates that the communication to the directly by Senator Gwin himself." The falsehood of this insinuation is apparent to all those who are familiar with the facts of the case and the character and reputation of the honorable senator from Califorpia. There are several statements in the letter with regard to what occurred in the Senate which are erroneous, and prove, conclusively, that the writer was not "prompted," either directly or indirectly. by Senator Gwin or by any of his friends. For example: the writer says that Senator Gwin asked if for California. No such question was ever asked by Senator Gwin. There are many other minor points in the letter which are equally erroneously stated.

We have refrained from commenting on the facts of this transaction because it was the evident desire come, though we do not doubt the final success of the of the entire Senate that it should be consigned to project. oblivion; not because any exception was taken to the conduct of Senator Gwin-which we believe that we are warranted in stating, was as completely approved by every member of the Senate, without distinction of party, as that of Mr. Wilson was emphatically condemned—but because the members of that body were unwilling that the disgrace of Senator Wilson should receive any further publicity. For this reason the entire proceedings in the Senate in reference to the dispute have been excluded from

the Congressional Globe.

The Post further insinuates that there was some doubt as to whether Senator Gwin intended to prosecute the matter to a personal combat. Everybody here knows that this insinuation is a most malignant falsehood, and that, were it not for the interference of Senator Seward through Senator Davis, the collision would have been inevitable. The high, chivalric reputation of Senators Davis and Gwin are a bors, and looking out upon the commerce of the Pa- sufficient guarantee that the one would not advise which Senator Gwin had resolved to pursue which could be considered, in the most minute particular, derogatory to his honor and position; and we can state further that, were it not for Senator Device. teges for an independent State as to afford a con- state further that, were it not for Senator Davis's tinual temptation to withdraw from the federal interposition, no means of settlement would have from his late

een possible other than a nersonal esent Senator Davis alone is due the credit of having apon sverted the collision, and to Senator Wilson alone is due the odium of having provoked the quarrel by the use of the most unseemly language ever uttered within the walls of the Senate of the United States,

With reference to Senator Gwin's having been 'upon the ground" before, we cannot see what that has to do with the mafter. Were Senator Gwin a make a felicitous response; has to do with the mafter. Were Senator Gwin and senator gratitude of the people member of the Society of Friends, we can hardly imagine how he could have avoided compelling Senator Wilson to retract in the fullest and most unequivocal manner the foul language which he disgracefully addressed to him, or chastising him in case of his refusal so to do. Senator Wilson prudently adopted the peaceful course, and made the amplest apology to Senator Gwin through Senators Davis, Crittenden, and Seward, who stated that they were "possessed of the fact" that Senator Wilson did not intend to apply to Senator Gwin the insulting language of which the latter gentleman complained and here the matter would have rested, had not the Post, in the excess of its republican zeal, imprudently revived it, and indulged in comments which we, "as public journalists, could not well overlook, and only notice in justice to Senators Davis and Gwin, and to the truth of the history of this, to Mr. Wilson, discreditable affair.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We have given such reports in our paper to-day regard to affairs in Mexico as are within our reach. The public will agree with us that there are no people on the globe about whose present action there is so little certainty, and about whose future there is no earthly doubt. Mexico has enjoyed the dignity of a national government for a goodly nun ber of years, but it has been changed in even its or ganic features, we had almost said, by each recurring change of the moon. The people continue to dem onstrate the greatest extent of folly to which a na tion can attain. The present indications are that the government which succeeded Comonfort, whose tenures have really never been fixed, is about to give way to another. It is not possible, under the circumstances, to feel any great interest in a people who do so little for themselves, and present always a spectacle of anarchy. They are guided by neither example nor principle. With abundant natural reources, a fine climate, a rich soil, boundless mineral wealth, sea-coasts and harbors on both oceans, they present themselves to the world a spectacle of weakness and vacillation without any parallel in history.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF NEVADA. It was apparent that a very strong feeling prevaild in Congress, before its recent adjournment, in favor of creating some provisional form of government either by the grant of a territorial act or otherwise. for the settlers in Carson valley; but the pressure of business during the few last weeks of the session prevented any action on the subject. It will doubtless be considered early in the next session, and some proper law be passed that will meet the de mands of the settlers in this beautiful valley.

In order to give the employees in the Union office an opportunity to enjoy the celebration of the anniersary of our National Independence, no paper will e issued from this office on Tuesday morning next. The next issue of the paper will be on Wednesday

We understand that Baron Wetterstedt yesterday presented his credentials to the President and was eceived as minister resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. We also learn that the Chevalier de Sibbern, who for a long time so acceptably represented his government in that capacity in the United States, has recently been appointed Swedish minister at the Ottoman Porte.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO HON. J. GLANCY

On the 22d ult. a public dinner was tendered at Phil delphia to Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Com mittee of Ways and Means of the House of Representa tives, which that gentleman was compelled to decline The call was signed by a large number of the most re alluded to the important measures that had occupied the attention of Congress. He applauded the firm measures taken by the President in arresting the outrages by British vessels-of-war in the American waters, and his wise and prudent course in relation to the financial embarrassments of the government. As a remedy for the great falling off in the revenue he suggested a modifica St. Louis Republican was "prompted more or less | tion of the tariff at the earliest practicable moment; modified so as to secure us a revenue of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000; an additional sum sufficient to liquidate the present debt of \$65,000,000. The idea of a protec tive tariff he scouted as obsolete, and at the present time never alluded to in Congress. The great fron interest of Pennsylvania, however, he urged, should be protected by taxing iron to the utmost extent consistent with the revenue standard, because it is the article most con sumed by capitalists.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

There has been no news received of the Niagara, a Mr. Wilson had not supported all the appropriations anxionsly awaited on this side of the Atlantic, and consequently the laying of the great ocean telegraph is still in oubt. Indeed, as the time increases the probabilities of a failure increase. We fear the difficulties cannot be mastered, and that we shall have no telegraphic commun tion with the inhabitants of another world for years to

LAND SALES IN CALIFORNIA.

The quantity of land to be offered for sale in Californi nder the President's proclamation No. 614, which appeared in our paper yesterday morning, is as follows:

" Los Angelos-----1,144,140 Making a total of-------5,231,070

Calvin W. Philleo, author of "Twice Marriage," "Akin by Marriage," and other magazine articles, well known to readers of Putnam's and the Atlantic, died at Suffield, Conu., on the 30th ult. Mr. Philleo was an active politician as well as a popular writer. In 1842, he became a free-soiler, breaking away from the democratic party, with which he had previously acted, but afterwards went back to the democrate, and was a member of the democratic State committee of Connecticut at the the democratic State committee of Connecticut at the time of his death.

The Rev. Dr. Prentiss, who has sailed for Europe in the

Colonel Cooper, adjutant-general, is slowly recovering

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. noval of the Remains of Ex-President Mon-

New York, July 8.—The remains of ex-President Monroe were this forenoon taken from the City Hall, and, escorted by the 7th regiment, reached the steamship Janustewn about nown. They were then formally delivered over to the Virginia committee by Hon. John Cochrane in an eloquent speech.

memories of James Monroe. This was no more pagesan It was a political solumnity, necessary upon occasions to preserve the virtue and patriotism of the Republic. Mr. Monroe had set great examples of true patriotism and integrity—and of a self-denying patriotism. To Seventh regiment had assembled to do honor to a fellor

Mr. Nonros

and integrity—and of a self-denying pass.

Seventh regiment had assembled to do honor to a fellowsoldier of New York; for James Monroe first drew his
sword in defence of his country's liberty at Harlem
Heights and on White Plains.

He reviewed the political career of Mr. Monroe. His
greatest, his gravest error—an error of judgment only—
was, in the orator's opinion, his opposition to the federal
constitution. This would have been politically fatal to ordinary men; but Mr. Monroe had too strong a hold upon
dinary men; but Mr. Monroe had too strong a hold upon constitution. This would have been politically fatal to ordinary men; but Mr. Monroe had too strong a hold upon
the affections and confidence of his country. He was
among the few who could rise above the reproach of poverty, although in the multiplicity of his public cares he
had no time to care for his own future; and he therefore
retired from office in depressed circumstances. Yet his
dignity of character rose above adverse circumstances,
and commanded the represe and extern of all

and commanded the respect and esteem of all.

In conclusion, he alluded to the long delay of, Virginis to reclaim the remains of her distinguished son; attributing it to the partisan strifes at the time of his de-

attributing it to the partisan strifes at the time of his de-cease. It had been thought best to wait until all po-litical animosities had been forgotten.

After the ceremonies were concluded the coffin was placed under guard in the forward-deck saloon, which had been properly fitted up for the occasion.

Both boats departed at three o'clock, under salutes from all the forts in the harbor, the Cunard steamers, and from the various vessels and points along the shore.

Large Fire at Buffalo.

Burralo, July 2 .- A fire broke out at eleven o'clock foot of Hospital street, consuming two million feet of pine lumber and the entire contents of the yard.

The property was valued at \$30,000, and insured for \$18,000 in the following companies: Buffalo Mutual, \$5,000; Ætna City and Charter Oak, at Hartford; City,

About three hundred cords of wood in the yard adjoin-

About three numeric cousts of wood in the yard adjoin-ing, belonging to Mesmer & Wells, was also destroyed. It was valued at \$1,000; no insurance.

The lumber in Howcutt & Stewart's yard, also adjoinng, was damaged, to the amount of \$2,000; no

ance.
Several adjoining buildings, with a canal-boat loaded

with wood, were also destroyed.

Eaton's planing mill and Ingersoll's paper mill, though on fire several times, were saved by the exertions of the firemen. The fire was evidently the work of an incen-

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to fire buildngs in other parts of the city while the above was urning.

Jack Smith, a fireman, went into convulsions from the

Arrival of Shipwrecked Crews.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—The British schooner Annie Sophia, from Nassau, arrived at quarantine this afternoon, with 15 to 20 of the crews of the wrecked ships Bombay, Chase, master, from the Canary islands, bound to Matanzas, and the Knickerbocker, Bostwick, master, from of bound to New Orleans

Serious Illness of Col. Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Col. Kane, the peace negotia-tor between Gov. Cumming and the Mormons, is lying ill at his residence here of the bilious fever, contracted by exposure while on his expedition to Salt Lake.

Murderous Affray.

Mosnis, July 2.—This evening, two brothers, John and David Reid, of the firm of Reid & Co., were stubbed by H. Warfield. The former was dangerously wounded. The feud is said to have existed for ten years. Bail was

The Weather at Newfoundland.

St. Jonn's, (N. F.,) July 2.—Weather mild, with rain Wind southwest. No appearance of the Niagara at Trin Fire at Union City, Connecticut.

WATERBURY, July 2.—The hoe factory of E. C. Tuttle to., the wheel-shop and the Malleaule Iron Company's works at Union City, about four miles below this city, were burned to the ground early this morning. The property was insured for fifteen thousand dollars, which will not cover the loss.

NEW YORK, July 3 .- Cotton closed firm, with sales ,000 bales at 12½ cents for uplands middling. Flour is 55 a \$4 65; Southern, \$4 45 a \$4 75. Wheat is firm—sales of 14,500 bush.; prices are unchanged. Corn is firm—sales of 11,000 bush.; yellow, 82 a 83 cents. Pork covant-Porto Rico, 6g a 71 cents; Muscovado, 6 a 71

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour is dull but quiet.—Howard street and Ohio, \$4 37; fresh ground City Mills held at \$4 25. Wheat steady—good to prime reds, \$1 a \$1 09; fair to choice whites, \$1 15 a \$1 25; new white Virginia, \$1 50. Corn is steady—white, 74 a 75 cents; yellow, 75 a 77 cents; mixed, 70 a 73 cents. Provisal, with a downward tendency ons are dull and nominal, with a down Whiskey is firmer at 22 a 234 cents.

Dr. A. F. Goss returned to our city yesterday. has been absent for the last year, connected with great Pacific wagon road. He is in good health.

Treasury Notes Outstanding July 1, 1868.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, July 1, 1858.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1858.

1846, as per the records of this office \$99, 111 64

Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per the records of this office 6,900 00

Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per the records of this office 1,000 00

50:00

C. T. JONES, Acting Register.

THE ASSOCIATED SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of the District of Columbia, are requested to assemble at the City Hall (Council Chamber) on Monday, the 5th inst., by 11 o'clock, with their badges, &c.

Any member who may not be supplied with a badge can obtain one

y applying to Mrs. Viser, opposite Iron Hall.

July 4 JAS. LAWRENSON, Secretary.

JAN LAWRENSON, Secretary.

Washington, Joly 3, 1858.—This regiment having determined, should the Seventh Regiment of New York Voltubers visit Washington, to receive them with military honors and to pay them the attention one to brether-in-arms while in this city, every officer and volunteer of the regiment will hold himself in readiness to meet in line, at the proper time, at the City Hall, for this purpose. When it is certainly known that the New York Volunteers will come a signal of five guns will be fixed at their of the regiment at the Columbian Armory. At this signal every officer commanding a company will immediately report to the Colonel for orders.

The regiment will not parade on the 4th or Monday but a national selute will be fired at the Columbian Armory by a detachment of the National Guards, under the orders of Capit Tait, at sunrise, as meridian, and at someton that day.

By order of Col. Hickey:

H. N. OBER,

July 4—10:

REV. Dr. TEASDALE will preach in his Church, 5th street, to-day. Immediately after the morning service the r f baptism will be administered. The public are cordially invited. July 4 THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOWN

Office will be held on Wednesday, July 7th, communicing at 9 clock, a. m. On the previous day the graduating Class will defend the principal Theses of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. The exercises on this day will be at 5 clock, p. m.

The public are respectfully invited to attend on both occasions. July 2—31 B. A. MAGUIRE, President. TO LET.—A nicely-furnished and cool room. Apply at 482 Twylfib, between E and F.

THE GWIN AND WILSON AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1858. The tween Senators Gwin and Wilson, as given to the public, has given rise to much criticism upon the apparently ridiculous position into which both these gentlemen have been placed by their difficulty on the floor of the Senate. The published correspondence does great injustice to the California senator.

and Mr. Broderick stated on the floor of the Senate that labor and living were as cheap in California as in the Atlantic States. This statement, though contradicted by Mr. Gwin, was made the pretext by Mr. Wilton for a violent tirade against California, whom he represented as "having both arms in the treasury," and and average of absorb the whole public revenue of the country. Mr. Gwin asked if the squator from Massachusetts had not supported all the appropriations for California. Mr. W. answered that he had, until new light was given him by Senator Brederick. Mr. Gwin rejoined that such a course was "demagegium." Mr. Wilson inquired if the remark was applied to him, and Mr. Gwin making no answer, Mr. W. said he "would sooner be charged with demagoguism than stealing." Mr. Gwin sprang to his feet and asked if the senator from Massachusetts intended to apply that epithet to him. Mr. W. said he had no explanations to epithet to him. Mr. W. said he had no expl the affair on the floor of the Senate. Early the next the affair on the floor of the Senate. Early the next morning Mr. Gwin, not receiving any message from Mr. Wilson, selected Senator Fitch of Indians, as his friend, and despatched a challenge, which Mr. Wilson declined accepting. This closed the correspondence, and as there had been no explanation or apology for the language used by Mr. Wilson, we were on the eve of having another "caning affair." Precaution had been used to prevent a sectional bias being given to the difficulty, by the selection of a senator from a free State to bear the challenge. I say we were about having another "coning prevent a sectional bias being given to the difficulty, by the selection of a senator from a free State to bear the challenge. I say we were about having another 'caning affair,' when Senator Seward, as the friend of Mr. Wil son, undertook to bring about a settlement by an ample apology from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Seward called upon Mr son, undertook to bring about a settlement by an anaple apology from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Seward called upon Mr. Gwin and begged that he would suspend any action until he (Mr. Seward) could make an effort to settle the difficulty amicably. Mr. Gwin consented to grant two hours for the purpose of receiving an apology from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Seward at once draw up the paper, and its terms being-actificatory to Mr. Gwin and his friends, Mr. Seward hurried on to procure Mr. Wilson's signature. The latter asked time to show it to some other friends, and the enemics of Mr. Gwin succeeded in inducing Mr. Wilson to refuse his signature. Mr. Seward regretted the result, but determined not to leave any effort untried to arrest a street fight. He sought Gen. Davis, senator from Mississippi, and late Secretary of War, and begged him to see Mr. Gwin, and get him to modify, if possible, his demand for an apology. Gen. Davis undertook the task, but he first sought an interview with Mr. Wilson, to learn his views. Gen. Davis suggested the propriety of Mr. Wilson fixing some hours between which he would be upon the bank of the canal, and ready to defend himself. This could be done without any formal challenge. Mr. Wilson asked what would be the probable result of such a meeting of the artistics. Wilson asked what would be the probable result of such a meeting. "The death of one or both of the parties," responded Gen. Davis. Mr. Wilson at once declined that mode of settlement, and asked what Mr. Gwin proposed doing. "I doubt not," said General Davis, "he will attack you on sight, and in a rencontre of that kind, he will have every advantage of you, accustomed as he has al ways been, to the hazards of a frontier life." Mr. Wilhave every advantage of you, accustomed as he has always been, to the hazards of a frontier life." Mr. Wilson then expressed bimself ready to make any apology
which might be agreed on by Mr. Davis, Mr. Soward,
and Mr. Crittenden, and immediately addressed a note to
Mr. Gwin to that effect, which is published with the correspondence. Mr. Davis then held an interview with
Mr. Gwin, and asked him if he was willing to intrust his
honor in his (Gen. Davis s) hands. Mr. Gwin said he
was, but that any settlement contemplated must be
speedily made. Gen. Davis said, "You know Wilson
will not fight, and we must have no more 'caning affairs,' Your reputation for bravery is not involved;
that has been established on five different occasions. You
can afford to be generous, and I hope you will leave the
whole settlement to the persons indicated by Mr. Wilson." Mr. Gwin assented to the arrangement, and hence
the adjustment as published, in which Mr. Wilson disavows applying the effensive term to Mr. Gwin personally,
but only intended it as referring to extravagant legislain the selection of words to express the idea of "extrava-gant legislation;" and the history of the transaction gant legislation:" and the history of the transaction shows that the Massachusetts General won but few lau-rels in the quarrel which he provoked. (From the New York Evening Post, June 30.)

THE LATE AFFAIR OF HONOR IN THE UNITED STATES SEX-ATE.—Unwilling as we are to stir the ashes of a past per-sonal controversy, we do not see how, as public journal-ists, we could well overlook the letter which we quote ists, we could well overlook the fueler which we quote elsewhere from the St. Louis Bepublican, in reference to the affray between Senators Wilson and Gwin at the heel of the last session of Congress. The Republican is a partisan paper, and very strongly prejudiced against all complicities. But seed all senators Wilson and partissus paper, and very strongly prejudiced against all republicans, but especially against Senator Wilson, and we should not have thought of appropriating so much space to the communication referred to, did it not bear unmistakable evidence of having been prompted, more or less directly, by Senator Gwin himself.

The facts as here reported could not have been coined by a reporter, and they put such a face upon the whole transaction as Mr. Gwin wight naturally desire it to bear before the public. The writer represents Mr. Seward, of his own motion, seeking Gwin, and begging him to accept an apology from Wilson, and Gwin consenting to suspend his wrath two hours, and no longer, for the apol-ogy to be prepared. This plan of settlement failing, resents Seward calling Jefferson Davis 'nto the cou temporal Rico, 6 & a 7½ cents; Muscovado, 6 a it saved Wilson's scruples about accepting a challenge, though Davis kindly warned Wilson that, in such a ren-contre as would ensue, Gwin would have every advantage of Wilson, accustomed as he was to frontier life, and would probably kill him. Gwin is then represented as assenting to the reference which was finally made, after much solicitation by Davis, and upon the ground that five previous affairs of honor had given him a reputation for bravery which enabled him to be generous to his adverbravery which enabled him to be generous to his adver-sary. Blessed are the peace-makers always, and a per-sonal collision between two United States senators is a spectacle which no American can witness without morti-fication; but if such versions of this affair as we find in the Republican are to have responsible currency, whether true or false, we can only say that, in our opinion, the seace-makers arrived too soon, or tarried too long.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING AND FOR

OFFICE SCIENTIFICATE PUBLIC PRINTING

The paper fer printing the Maps, &c., will be furnished by this lives, our fortunes, and our sacred homes.

SEALETI PROPOSALS will also be received until the same time for State of the Broweday. These illustrations to accompany the agricultural latent Office Report for 1852, and a treatise on the breatment and use of the Broweday. These illustrations amount, in the aggre-

and use of the bromedity. These illustrations amount, in the eiggregate, to about fifteen royal extrace pages.
All of this work is to be executed in the highest style of the art, and will be open for the impection of bidders at this office until the morphing of the day for clearing the bids.

Proof impressions, with the originals, are required to be sixbmitted to this office for approval or correction, free of expense for transmission, before the wookents are received or the printing communed.

It is to be distinctly understood that no bid with be entertained from any party not directly engaged in, and practically acquainted with the control before the work bid for. It is all the proposal to the subtractive of the work bid for. It is not before the control.

The proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed e-Proposals for Engraving, &c. .*

July 4—cedtel [Intel&Star] GEO. W. BOWMAN, Superintendent.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it bec when, in the course of human events, it becomes
meessary for one people to dissolve the political bands
which have connected them with another, and to assume
among the powers of the earth the separate and equal
station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God ontitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind
requires that they should declare the causes which impelthem to the separation.

requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalignable rights; and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Frudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are acdisposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are ac-customed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpa-tions, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a de-sign to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to after their

is now the necessity which constrains them to after their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing inportance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

their public records, for the sole purpose of maguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for apposing, with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their calculus.

their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent

their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing arties, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military Ladependent of,

and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended gislation : For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishmen
for any murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial

by jury:
For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pre-

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pre-tended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valu-able laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our

governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all themselves invested with power to legislatures.

ases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here by declaring us out

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized ratio.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high scas, to bear arms against their country, become the executioners of their friends and brethren,

to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian swages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, exes, and conditions.

sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a

ree people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British orethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and mag-nanimity, and we have conjured them, by the tics of our common kindred, to disayow these usurpations, which would hevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in

peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States OFFICE STEERNINDENT PUBLIC PRIVITE.

Washington, July 5, 858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, the 19th instant, for sugarving on stone, and publing from the same, for the use of the Senote and Home of Representatives of the United States, the following Maps, Flaus, and Sketches; to wit:

No. 1.—23,920 copies of each of four quarto Maps, to accompany the Pacific Railront Report.

No. 2.—5,000 copies of a Map of the Explorations in the Territory of Nebrosaka, &c.

No. 3.—1,520 copies of cach of the following; Maps of the Louisvind Plan of a Lattice Pivet Bridge for the same.

No. 4.—1,520 copies of a Sketch of the Country near the Southern Boundary of Kansas.

No. 5.—1,530 copies of a Shot of the Country near the Southern Boundary of Kansas.

No. 5.—1,530 copies of a Map showing the Boundary of the Creek Country.

No. 6.—1,530 copies of a Map to accompany L. E. F. Bealo's Wegenrad Report.

No. 7.—1,530 copies of a Sketch of the Southwest Pass.

The paper for printing the Maps, &c., will be furnished by this lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

James Smith, Gergn Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross. Delasoure.

Delensore.
Cosar Rodney,
George Rod.
Thomas M Koan.
Maryland.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone.
Charles Carrell, of Carrel
Fignins,
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Delenson,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braston. Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,

Carter Braxton.
North Carolina.
Widam Hooper,
Joseph Hughes, John Penn.
South Carolina.
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Hayward, Jr.,
Thomas Jynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.